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THE STATE JOURNAL is the only paper in Kansas receiving the Full Day Associated Press Report.
The STATE JOURNAL has a regular evening Daily Local Circulation in Topeka of more than all other Capital City Dailies Combined, and Double that of its principal competitor—a very creditable morning newspaper.
Member of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
The STATE JOURNAL Press Room is equipped with a Lightning Web Perfecting Printing Press—the handsomest and fastest piece of printing machinery in the state.

Weather Indications.
WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecast until 8 p. m., Friday:
For Kansas: Fair; winds shifting to westerly; cooler in northwest portion.

COLORADO should be very happy today. She has a Waite off her mind.

THE Pullman company it seems came pretty near having its Wickes snuffed out.

THE commonwealth has been entirely lost sight of the past week in the common weal.

THE Turkish government has long been a reproach among nations, but now the earth is shocked.

THE success of Mr. Sovereign's strike has only been exceeded by the Democratic administration.

THE proposed impeachment of Attorney General Olney is not likely to find the support in law that it deserves.

THE testimony in the sugar trust investigation fills 922 pages. It isn't pages so much as sentences that the case demands.

How the strike is going to be successful with all the trains running, and sufficient men to handle them, Mr. Debs doesn't say.

THE country has been hoping sincerely that Prendegast would indeed be hung tomorrow, but in spite of that it would be surprised if he were.

WHILE the strike gave promise of success Debs was willing to take the responsibility. Now that it has failed he says to Sovereign, "Here it is, take it."

If the workingmen would learn from this strike that strikes don't pay it might be truly called successful. But judging from the past there is no reason to think they will.

THE only sensible thing Gresham can be accused of having done he couldn't help. It was affixing his official signature to the president's proclamation to preserve law and order.

Not long ago Pennsylvania Democrats condemned Congressman Sibley heartily; now they have recomended him for congress. Democrats are glad to get anybody to run this year.

THE plan of Mr. Sovereign to call out first one industry and then another until every business in the country was paralyzed seems not to have extended beyond the periphery of his own skull.

THE Minnesota Populists voted their sympathy to the strikers. The Populists have sympathized with nearly everybody this year, but it might be a good plan for them to save some of it until after the election.

THE Minnesota Democrats in one breath oppose the centralization of government and demand the nationalization of the liquor traffic. Being consistent in nothing, the Populists might as well be frank and say that all they want is the office.

GENERAL SICKLES said it made his blood boil to see the soldiers at Chicago so slow to shoot. No one doubts General Sickle's bravery, but there have been a good many "blood boilers" during this strike who would have become decidedly luke warm had they had to face danger.

THE usual amount of advice has been given by foreign newspapers as to how we should deal with the riots in Chicago. The Paris Temps says bloodshed would be a disgrace to civilization. The spectacle of countries that keep large standing armies with the avowed intention of killing each other on the slightest pretext, telling us how to deal with a small riot, is as laughable as it is inconsistent. If it should disgrace civilization, how are they hurt?

IN ALL the contests between employer and employer similar to the one now going on it is noticeable that it is the employers that appeal to the courts and ask for military aid. Another noticeable circumstance is that they generally get all they ask for in this direction. Is this because they are always right and the workmen are always wrong? It is generally conceded that the laborers have a

right to organize but what for? It is also conceded that they have a right to quit work when they feel so disposed. It is denied by many that they have any kind of right to prevent in any way, other people from taking their places. Yet in doing this they are only doing what is practiced by some corporations, notably the Pullman corporation. There are railroad companies that are successful in almost every instance, in preventing certain discharged employees from securing work from any other company. They do not use force to attain this end but they accomplish it nevertheless. There are many former railroad employees who testify that they have been forced to engage in other business because after being discharged, they found that where ever they applied for work under another company they were blacklisted. They are asked where they have worked and on giving the information the telegraph is brought into play and they are soon informed that their services are not needed. Yet they do not invoke the aid of the courts or of the federal authorities, knowing well that no attention would be paid them if they did.

THREE COLORED SCHOOLS.

A Proposition to Use \$200,000 Government Money For That Purpose.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The passage of a bill to establish a home for aged colored people in Washington, from a part of the unclaimed funds due the estates of colored soldiers, has encouraged Representative Murray of South Carolina to propose that the balance of the fund shall be used to build schools for his race.

There is half a million in the treasury due to colored soldiers of the rebellion as pay and bounties, which has never been claimed, and is likely to remain unclaimed.

Mr. Murray proposes to have it appropriated for three schools for the industrial education of the colored people of the south. A portion of it he proposes should be given to the trustees of the Tuskegee normal and industrial school, another share of \$25,000 to the school at Manassas, Va., and the remainder to the establishment of a school in Texas, and another in South Carolina.

In a conspicuous place on the main building of each institution he would have inscribed "Sacred to the memory of the colored soldiers who died for the perpetuation of a free and perpetual union."

THE SEA ROLLED BACK.

At San Stefano—Constantinople Getting Over Its Earthquake Fright.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—Slight earthquake shocks continued from time to time throughout the night, but this morning the city is resuming its normal appearance, the shops are being reopened and the inhabitants are returning to their houses.

The seismic disturbances extended throughout a wide area. The casualties were greater than earlier reports have stated. A shock was felt throughout the peninsula of Anatolia, 236 miles from here. Many railway stations have been damaged and the town of Adana on the gulf of Ismid is almost totally destroyed.

At Stambul, the principal undulation appears to have followed a straight line from the mosque of Sultan Ahmed to Edirne Kapone, a distance of two miles. Great damage was done all along the line and many lives were lost.

At the village of San Stefano the sea suddenly receded for a distance of 200 yards, then returned as suddenly, hurling the boats violently over the quays, doing great damage.

KELLY NEAR WASHINGTON.

Is Making Arrangements to Consolidate With Frye.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Kelly, the leader of the so-called industrial army, is near here, and is making arrangements with Frye to consolidate their bands at Roslyn, Va., just across the river from this city.

Kelly asserts that he has 600 men between here and Portsmouth, Ohio, and the first detachment will reach Washington this week via the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. He says his men separated into bands in order to secure more food than each could obtain if the men were in one body.

MUST HAVE THE NEWS.

If the Carrier Does Have to Ride Over the Sidewalk Occasionally.

John Eskridge filed a complaint against the young man that delivers the STATE JOURNAL around town for riding across his sidewalk in the police court this morning. He had repeatedly warned the young man to desist.—Empire Tidings.

The man who can't excuse the haste and impetuosity of a young man delivering several hundred copies of the STATE JOURNAL to as many subscribers frantic for the latest strike news ought to live in a country village where the people don't get their mails but once a week.

Sporty George Gould.

LONDON, July 12.—George Gould for the Vigilant has challenged for the Victoria cup. The rules of the club require eight months notice but it is expected the rules will be waived in favor of the American yacht in view of the circumstances of the challenge.

National Turnaround.

St. Louis, July 12.—The executive committee of the North American Turnaround at a meeting held here set July 24 as the date of the national convention of the society which will be held in Denver.

A Thoughtful Person.

consults his best interests by having a box of Krause's Headache Capsules at hand; taken as directed will prevent or stop any kind of a headache, no matter what the cause, in fact if your skull was cracked it would prevent pain.

Sold by all druggists.

When it appeared that Gompers was going to join in the strike the labor leaders talked about the million men he had under his control; now that he is counseling against it they speak of his small following.

The trouble with Pullman is that he wanted to pay good times dividends and hard times wages.

SUCH A POOR OLD MAN

HOW HE TOUCHED EVELYN MALCOLM'S WOMANLY HEART.

The Street Musician and His Thrifty Gait.
An Inconspicuous Visit—Romances and Legacies—A Much Loved Song—A Modern Instance.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, June 28.—He was such a poor old man as he stood beside his street piano clattering out the proclamation, "It wouldn't be stylish marriage," as "he couldn't afford a carriage."

I stood and watched him with some interest, curiosity and a good deal of pity. The sunlight fell on his bare head and encircled it with a silver nimbus, and this same head kept time automatically to the measures of his clattering music.

"Dear me," I thought, "how sad it is that poor humans should be put to such straits to keep body and soul together! Is the keeping worth so much trouble? Why do the very neediest, even when old, cling so tenaciously to the life that offers them nothing?"

I made my way through among the groups of daily dancing street urchins, and as fate had it almost fell into the



HE WAS SUCH A POOR OLD MAN.

arms of a man I knew—a man who is supposed to know everything. Most men think they deserve this description, but this particular man had somehow inveigled his friends into agreeing with him.

"Why, what a thoughtful face you have this morning! What's the matter?" he asked.

"Oh, I have been watching that poor old man down the street there, and it seems awfully sad to me!" I answered rather mistily.

"The music? It is beastly. Heavens, just hear those notes! I don't wonder you think such lack of ear terribly sad."

"I was referring to the musician's sad condition," I snapped.

"Why, you're not pitying him?"

"Yes, I am."

"Well, you needn't. He makes as much money in a day, considering the few hours he works, as a skilled artisan does who has to slave indoors after having spent years learning his trade. You don't believe it? Well, come with me."

We entered a house about half a mile away. It was dilapidated and dirty, as are all the dwellings of the lower class Italians in New York, but it was curiously interesting. All around the room stood street organs of various kinds, from the small, consumptive one—kept so, as I learned, for artistic purposes, and particularly suitable for the blind man who sits on a crowded corner in the theater district—to the newest and most brilliant street pianos.

Then after a good deal of subterfuge and circumlocution these facts were ascertained from the earl and oily proprietor.

The pianos are hired at exorbitant rates, but the itinerant musicians are quite willing to pay the rates—they can afford it. It is seldom that a man is more than a year in the business without being able to buy outright his own street organ for from \$50 to \$100. After this his profits are enormous—that is, comparatively so. Four or five hours' street playing brings in as many dollars, gathered almost mysteriously in pennies along the route assigned to each.

"And, oh, make believe these 'grinders' are not wide awake to effects," said the man who knew it all as we left. "When one goes into the German district among the putters where the saterkraut sign is displayed, he plays 'The Watch on the Rhine' for all he is worth. When he trundles his organ through the French quarter, many an old man feels his blood shiver with a fever he had fancied dead when through the sunny air the street musician sends up the maddening, inspiring strains of 'The Marseillaise.' He sees again scenes that gave his old limbs strength, and what does he do, or what does his little daughter do, or the good wife who is ironing some other woman's petticoats by the window? Why surely a few pennies can be spared to the musician who has colored their dull day! Besides, if he fares well in the neighborhood, he'll come again soon. And so it goes. Where the Irish predominate you hear 'The Wearing of the Green' or 'The Rocky Road to Dublin,' and in neighborhoods not so clearly nationalized they give a tutti frutti of tunes from 'Bonnie Dundee' to the 'Swedish Wedding March.' There is a lotus eating life. Let a man bury his pride and take to the streets with an organ, and he'll make money. To the Italian it is heaven, for he breathes the free air, and he knows no master. Now and then they have romances and small legacies left them."

"Nonsense!" echoed the all knowing one. "Listen: There was one thing that the little crippled daughter of a millionaire loved above all else, and that was the organ grinder who stopped before her prison mansion every Saturday afternoon. She used to watch for him, and the song she loved best was 'Little Annie Rooney.' Well, one day when the organ grinder stopped before the house it was shattered, and white

craps floated from the bell. A maid-servant, whose eyes were red from weeping, beckoned to him. He was told the little girl who used to wave her hand to him was dead, and that in three days he was to come to the house and see her father. He appeared on good time, his picturesque rags discarded for very clean and ill fitting clothes. And the result? In memory of his little one's fondness for the man, and the fact that she had spoken of him when dying, the millionaire gave him a snug little legacy. Now he is a successful fruitgrower in Palermo. You won't pity them as a class any more?"

"Well, perhaps not."

"But you'll give them pennies just the same."

"Oh, yes."

"Of course you will. And yet women want to vote when they can't put two and two together!" snarled the man who was not phased by anything on earth.

EVELYN MALCOLM.

THE CHAUTAUQUA SEASON.

A Long List of Distinguished Speakers and Other Features.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHAUTAUQUA, June 28.—The season at Chautauqua this year promises to be more than ordinarily interesting. It opens June 30, and the formal closing occurs Aug. 27. Chautauqua is a charming resort and is appreciated by all who sojourn there save the rapid paced and dissolute, for whom there are no accommodations. At the same time the village ordinances are liberal, and no legitimate recreation is prohibited. Boating, baseball, tennis, bathing, etc., are some of the daily diversions, and one can be as lazy as one wishes. But the spirit of this summer colony is distinctively active, and the literary features arouse considerable enthusiasm. A unique mental sympathy binds the community together. As for the system of education practiced, it exactly meets the requirements for which it was established, and its wonderful growth best indicates how acceptable it is to people who are desirous of extending their culture.

Outside of the regular courses of instruction the greatest interest perhaps attaches to the lectures. For this season an especially strong list of speakers has been secured. They include Professor Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins university, a specialist in history; a promoter of popular education; Professor George B. Adams of Yale university, an able historical scholar; Mr. Frank Beard of Chicago, who delights audiences with his rapidly sketched caricatures and his droll comments; Mrs. C. E. Bishop of Washington, the "Americanizer" of Delart's system of physical development; Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate; Mr. Anthony Comstock of New York and Professor John R. Commons of the University of Indiana, a student of economics and sociology, author of "The Distribution of Wealth."

Then there are to be heard Dr. Richard T. Ely, professor of economics and social science in the University of Michigan, an economist of the historical school; Mrs. Emma P. Ewing of Rochester, a recognized authority on domestic economy in general and cookery in particular; Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, a con-

spicuous figure in New England and national life; Professor Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago, an authority in criminology and problems of charity and reform; Miss K. E. Hogan of New York, of the New York bar, a clear and interesting lecturer on law as it relates to women; Professor Herman E. von Holst, the eminent historian, and General O. O. Howard of the United States army.

Other prominent speakers on the roster are Mr. John De Witt Miller of Philadelphia, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Leon H. Vincent of Philadelphia and Hon. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor.

Among the readers are Mrs. Sarah C. Well Lemoine of New York, Mr. Leland Powers of Boston, Mr. George Riddle of Cambridge, Mass., Mrs. Genevieve Stebbins of New York and Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith of New York, the well known artist author. In addition there occurs a variety of entertainments, such as concerts, piano recitals, debates and public meetings.

Last year was organized the so called Boys' club, particularly designed for lads between the ages of 8 and 16. This feature at Chautauqua, I believe, is to be developed, the authorities being convinced that it is a good one. They recognize the value of giving a boy the right start in life and surrounding him with influences that will be a help to him all through his boyhood and manhood. The system adopted is certainly a creditable step forward in the moral and physical education of youth. Gymnastics are made compulsory, but the exercises are safe, suitable and progressive. Boys will be taught how to widen and deepen their chests, draw their shoulders back and to stand erect. Practical, short and interesting talks will be given each day on such subjects as "How to Become Strong," "The Strong Men of the World," "The Care of the Body," "Morals for Boys," "What Makes a Boy Successful," "Anatomy and Physiology for Boys," "What to Do in Case of an Accident," "Good and Bad Habits," "How to Train for Running and Jumping."

The foregoing is but a brief outline of the features of Chautauqua for the coming season. Many other good things are in store for those who will be there to enjoy and profit by them.

LEON MEAD.

SECRET SOCIETIES

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Officers of the High Court Elected—Historical and Various Notes.

The high court, in session at St. Paul, elected officers as follows: High chief

ranger, Thomas H. Cannon; vice high chief ranger, F. J. Callen; medical examiner, Dr. J. F. O'Malley; treasurer, Michael C. Thiele. The order came into existence May 23, 1883, at Chicago. Since then it has increased rapidly.

Last year, at the annual convention in Chicago, 5,000 members of the uniform rank paraded in uniform. There are now 388 courts in the United States, with a membership of 18,297. Canada has 154 courts and 8,872 members. Total, 432 courts and 26,669 members.

The salaries of the high court officers are: High chief ranger, \$1,000; high secretary, \$3,000; high treasurer, \$1,200.

The sum of \$300,000 has been paid the past year in death claims.

It cost about 70 cents for each member in the order to pay the expenses of the convention in St. Paul.

Assessments for the endowment fund aggregated \$3.50 for the past year.

During the year 67 new courts have been organized.

Past Chief Cahill is a Chicagoan, having been high chief ranger from 1890 to 1892. For 25 years he was on the staff of the Chicago Tribune.

A comparatively new feature of the order is the uniform rank, which possesses a fine organization and appears in brilliant uniform.

ODD FELLOWS.

Officers May Be Deposed For Nonattendance—Grips and Passwords.

The law for Rebekah lodges as well as subordinates is that an appointed officer being absent for four successive meetings, except for good cause, the noble grand may declare that office vacant and proceed at once to fill it in the usual manner. Sickness and sometimes absence from the town or state may be regarded as good cause for absence. Except for good cause it is generally assumed to retain on the list of officers those who remain away from the meetings more than four evenings in succession.

The Odd Fellows of Des Moines are preparing to erect a magnificent temple at that place.

Rebekahs are the promoters of worthy enterprises, the sure support of all that is best in charitable effort and pioneers in much of the noblest work of the order.

There are 27 different orders of Odd Fellows in Great Britain.

The man who joins the order for the financial benefits he can get out of it generally ends in disappointment.

The grand lodge of Missouri pays representatives a per diem as well as mileage.

The supreme court of Kansas will hear the Orphans' home case Oct. 6.

Let us all work together for the advancement of the principles of Odd Fellowship and accept for membership only those who will add dignity and character to the organization.

Grand Master Evans of Iowa weighs but 90 pounds avoirdupois. Mentally and physically, however, he tips the beam at a ton.

Odd Fellows' Memorial day, June 19, was generally observed throughout the country.

There is an effort being made among the children at the home at Lincoln, Ill., to organize and maintain an orchestra.

Since the Rebekah branch of the order was instituted in New Hampshire not a lodge has been lost. This covers a period of 24 years. It is a singular fact that in the lists of lodges, Rebekah lodges and encampments there is not a missing number. Not a lodge lost for 25 years.

The average weekly benefits paid in Idaho for the past year were \$7.50.

Union lodge, Chicago, was founded Feb. 28, 1844, and is the oldest in Illinois.

RED MEN.

Splendid Record of the Organization.

Around the Council Fire.

For 61 great years the Improved Order of Red Men has held unbroken existence as a noble organization for the dissemination of the principles of freedom, friendship and charity. It is proud of its patriotic origin and history and true to the inspiration that gave it birth. No other existing fraternity can equal its history from 1765 to 1885, and no society has a prouder record of benevolence dispensed than that from 1833 to the present time of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Many tribes in Massachusetts have made handsome gains during the current term despite the hard times.

Ohio increased the per capita tax from councils of Pochontas to 50 inches per great sun.

Individual effort builds up the tribe and the order.

Knights of the Maccabees.

On June 1 there were 70,000 members of the order in Michigan.

Supreme Commander D. F. Markey was in Connecticut recently visiting tents and bivouacs and reports the east full of Maccabee enthusiasm.

The Maccabees throughout Michigan.

received a special dispensation from Great Record Keeper Boynton that for 90 days from May 15 all tents may receive new members at a reduction of \$5 on the membership fee. This reduces cost of joining to \$2.70, with one assessment added, according to age of applicant.

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The castles in the northern center of Philadelphia contemplate securing a hall adapted for Eagle purposes.

The seven castles in Pennsylvania having a membership exceeding 600 are: Reading, 437; Olive, 547; Blue Cross, 339; Waverly, 331; Sirius, 322; Harris, 302; Mount Penn, 301.

There are five temples in Massachusetts with a membership of about 400.

Two hundred and six castles in Pennsylvania have funds ranging from \$1,000 to \$16,125.

THE STAR GROCERY

POPULAR LOW PRICED GROCERY.

Prices that suit the times, lower than the lowest. The volume of trade makes prices possible here that no one else can approach. Every sale guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded.

30 lbs. Sugar, \$1.00
2 doz. Fresh Country Eggs, 15
1 lb. Fresh Country Butter, 15
No. 1 Sugar Cured Hams, per lb., 17
Best Breakfast Bacon, per lb., 12
California Hams, per lb., 25
4 lbs. White Lard, 25
8 lbs. Japan Tea Siftings, 25
Good Blended Tea, per lb., 25
2 lbs. Navy Beans, 25
3 cans Salmon, 25
6 cans Oil Sardines, 25
Potted Ham and Tongue, 25
3 packages Scotch Oats, 25
Rutabaga's Breakfast Food, 25
3 cans Mince, 25
4 cans Vinton Corn, 25
Arbuckle's Coffee, package, 25
2 cans California Table Peaches, 25
Soda Crackers, per box, 4
Soda Crackers, by box, 10
3 packages Macaroni, 25
1 gallon Sugar Syrup, 25
3 lbs. Cream Cheese, 25
1 can Best Sliced Pineapple, 25
7 bars White Russian Soap, 25
5 bars White Spanish Soap, 25
Myst's Flour Sifters, 10

MASON'S SELF-SEALING JARS (by doz.)

PINTS, 50c
QUARTS, 60c
HALF GALLONS, 75c

We are handling large quantities of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. It will pay you to get our prices.

J. S. SPROAT, THE STAR GROCER,

112 E. 6TH ST.

TELE. 252.

ENDORSED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY

CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER

FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA

MENTHOL INHALER. This MENTHOL INHALER cures you of all colds, croup, whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza, etc. It is a most effective remedy, convenient to carry, and can be used in any position.

Continued Use Effects Permanent Cure. No matter how long you have been afflicted with any of the above troubles, if you use CUSHMAN'S MENTHOL INHALER, you will find it a most effective remedy, convenient to carry, and can be used in any position.

60 cents. Trial free at drugists. Registered mark. U. S. Pat. 1,000,000. C. S. CUSHMAN, Inc., New York, N. Y.

St. Denis Hotel.

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH ST., (Opposite Grace Church.)

NEW YORK.

ROOMS \$1.00 PER DAY AND UPWARD.

The most centrally located hotel in the city, conducted on the European plan, at moderate prices. Recently renovated by a new and handsome addition that doubles its former capacity. The new dining room is one of the finest and most of Colonial decoration in this country.

WM. TAYLOR.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

50c per box. 10 boxes for \$5.00. 25 boxes for \$12.50. 50 boxes for \$25.00. 100 boxes for \$50.00. 250 boxes for \$125.00. 500 boxes for \$250.00. 1000 boxes for \$500.00. 2500 boxes for \$1250.00. 5000 boxes for \$2500.00. 10000 boxes for \$5000.00. 25000 boxes for \$12500.00. 50000 boxes for \$25000.00. 100000 boxes for \$50000.00. 250000 boxes for \$125000.00. 500000 boxes for \$250000.00. 1000000 boxes for \$500000.00. 2500000 boxes for \$1250000.00. 5000000 boxes for \$2500000.00. 10000000 boxes for \$5000000.00. 25000000 boxes for \$12500000.00. 50000000 boxes for \$25000000.00. 100000000 boxes for \$50000000.00. 250000000 boxes for \$125000000.00. 500000000 boxes for \$250000000.00. 1000000000 boxes for \$500000000.00. 2500000000 boxes for \$1250000000.00. 5000000000 boxes for \$2500000000.00. 10000000000 boxes for \$5000000000.00. 2